

I  
Lanchester Rural District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR

1968



Lanchester Rural District Council

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR

1968

## INDEX OF CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
I    General and Vital Statistics relating to the Lanchester Rural District .....	5
II   Health Services in the Area .....	9
A.   Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services .....	9
(a)   General—Water, Sewage Disposal, Atmospheric Pollution, etc. ....	9
(b)   Housing and Factories .....	13
(c)   Inspection and Supervision of Food .....	18
(d)   Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases .....	21
B.   Local Health Authority Services .....	30
C.   Hospital and General Practitioners' Services in the Area .....	34

### *Appendices*

A.   Trend of Vital Statistics since 1938 .....	36
B.   Analysis of Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under the age groups for 1967 .....	37
C.   Details of Sewage Disposal Works in the Area .....	38

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
LANCHESTER,  
DURHAM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to present on behalf of Dr. Rosetta Hill, who resigned from her position as Medical Officer of Health on 31st December, 1968, the Annual Report for the Year, 1968.

The health record was good, with no serious incidence of infectious disease. The vital statistics show a fall in the birth rate and a rise in the death and still-birth rates. There is a decrease in the infantile and perinatal deaths. Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death with an increase in deaths from coronary disease. There was also an increase in the number of accidental deaths, but a decrease in deaths from cancer on the lung. Deaths from bronchitis is the same as last year.

I am sure Dr. Hill would have liked to thank her colleagues in general practice and in hospital for their co-operation, the Council for their support and interest in all matters relating to public health, and the members of the staff for the loyal co-operation she has had during her period of office with the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

P. F. A. PEREIRA,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*August, 1969.*

## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer for  
Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts:*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### *Public Health Inspectors:*

P. HUNTER, Cert. P.H.I. Examination Board; Meat Inspectors'  
Certificate and Testamur of The Institute of Public Cleansing.  
Senior Public Health Inspector.

K. W. THOMPSON, Cert.P.H.I. Examination Board and Meat In-  
spectors' Certificate.

### *Clerical Staff:*

T. CLOSE.

### *Rodent Operator:*

B. G. LOWES.

# I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres) .. .. .	44,243
Population (Estimated) .. .. .	15,020
(1) Estimated number of children:	
Under 5 years .. .. .	1,146
5-15 years .. .. .	1,967
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	4,793
(1) Number of Aged Miners' Homes .. .. .	21
(2) Number of Council and North Eastern Housing Association Aged Persons' Homes .. .. .	123
(3) Number of Council and North Eastern Housing Association Houses .. .. .	1,800
(4) Number of Houses and Shops combined .. .. .	57
(5) Number of Lock-up Shops .. .. .	65
(6) Number of houses which have been closed or demolished during the year .. .. .	63
(7) Estimated Number of Sub-standard houses still occupied ..	231
Rateable Value	
(1) Actual Rateable Value .. .. .	£398,085
(2) Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated) .. .. .	£1,526

The Lanchester Rural District as at present constituted, came into being on 1st April, 1937, and consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Langley, Muggleswick, Lanchester, and Satley.

## DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Lanchester</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS .. .. .	209	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	13.91	16.9	16.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births .. .. .	3.83	—	5.67
STILL BIRTH .. .. .	5	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births .. .. .	23.36	14	15
Total Live and Still-births .. .. .	214	—	—
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) .. .. .	1	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	4.78	18.0	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births .. .. .	4.97	—	18.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate live births .. .. .	Nil	—	39.8
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	Nil	12.3	13.1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	Nil	10.5	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) .. .. .	23.36	25.0	25.9
MATERNAL MORALITY (including abortion):			
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. .. .	Nil	0.24	0.52
DEATH .. .. .	241	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	16.05	11.9	11.5
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH .. .. .	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	0.067	0.02	0.04

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, i.e rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population were 14.32 and 11.07 respectively. When comparing the above rates it must be realised that in a population of 15,020 (approximately) the rate frequently fluctuates from year to year, one or two additional deaths producing what would appear at first sight to be a significant change.

**Births**

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(a) Live Births</i>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	118	83	201
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Totals						121	88	209
<i>(b) Still Births</i>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals						3	2	5

During the year there were five still births as compared with one last year.

**Deaths**

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths during the year	..	..	..			124	117	241
Deaths from Puerperal causes	..	..				—	—	—

**(a) Infant Deaths**

The number of infant deaths during the year was one (4.78 per 1,000 live births). In the previous year there were 4 deaths (15.81 per 1,000 live births).

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age:

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live Births</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1	4.92
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
<i>(a) Deaths (General)</i>									
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	124	117	241	



For detailed statistics and trends see Appendix A.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Cardio Vascular:			
(a) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	—	1	1
(b) Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	4	—	4
(c) Ischaemic Heart Disease .. .. .	22	21	43
(d) Cerebrovascular Disease .. .. .	27	29	56
(e) Other disease of the Circulatory System.. .. .	3	8	11
(f) Other forms of Heart Disease .. .. .	3	7	10
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 125
2. Chest Disease:			
(a) Pneumonia .. .. .	6	11	17
(b) Influenza .. .. .	—	2	2
(c) Bronchitis and Emphysema .. .. .	14	1	15
(d) Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	7	1	8
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 42
3. Cancer:			
(a) Stomach .. .. .	6	—	6
(b) Lung Bronchus .. .. .	6	3	9
(c) Breast .. .. .	—	5	5
(d) Other Malignant Neoplasms .. .. .	9	11	20
(e) Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	—	1	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 41
4. Tuberculosis—Late effects .. .. .	1	—	1
5. Enteritis and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	1	—	1
6. Diabetes .. .. .	—	1	1
7. Anaemias .. .. .	—	1	1
8. Appendicitis .. .. .	1	—	1
9. Other Diseases of Digestive System .. .. .	1	1	2
10. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	1	—	1
11. Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	1	—	1
12. Other diseases, Genito-Uninary System .. .. .	—	2	2
13. Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System .. .. .	—	1	1
14. Other diseases of Nervous System .. .. .	2	2	4
15. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	1	2
16. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions .. .. .	1	6	7
17. All other Accidents .. .. .	6	1	7
18. All other External Causes .. .. .	1	—	1

## Coronary Disease

There was a rise in the number of deaths from coronary disease, there being 43 as compared with 40 in the previous year.

Coronary disease continues to be responsible for an alarming number of deaths of men and women in the prime of life. Stress and strain of modern life seems to be an important factor in its causation although undoubtedly there are many other contributing factors.

## **Lung Cancer**

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the lung as compared with 10 in the previous year.

The evidence of the association of cigarette smoking with lung cancer is now over-whelming and is generally accepted but still there does not seem to be any marked change in the smoking habits of the public and the annual toll of deaths from lung cancer continues.

When cigarette smoking is presented to young people by every advertising medium as having a certain glamour, it is difficult in health education to stress the dangers of the habit.

## **Bronchitis**

There were 15 deaths from bronchitis as compared with the same number last year.

Air pollution, whether it be from the atmosphere or from tobacco smoke seems to be most important factor in causing and aggravating the disease.

## **Accidents**

There was a rise in the number of accidental deaths during the year, there being 7 as compared with 3 in the previous year.

## II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services.

#### (a) General

##### (i) Water

The Durham County Water Board mains supply the majority of the houses in this district and during the year this service has been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. The remainder of the properties, totalling 90, which are situated in the remote parts of the area secure their supplies from springs and wells.

Extentions were made to the Durham County Water Board mains to serve the private housing development at Peth Bank, Alderdene Garden Estate and The Paddock Estate, Lanchester.

During the year twenty samples of water were obtained from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. Where contamination had taken place the occupants were warned to boil all water before using it for drinking purposes.

#### SAMPLING RESULTS

Parish	Number of Samples	Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Muggleswick ..	11	6	—	1	4
Lanchester ..	7	3	—	—	4
Satley .. ..	2	1	—	—	1
	20	10	—	1	9

A revised table showing the number of houses in the various parishes which are not supplied by mains supply are given below.

Parish	Number of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Popu-lation	Public Spring	Private			Carried	Gravity Piped	Pum-ped	House Service	
				Reser-voir	Spring	Well				Inside	Out
Healeyfield	11	35	—	—	11	—	1	10	—	9	2
Lanchester	39	121	4	—	31	4	9	17	13	30	9
Muggleswick	36	117	—	3	32	1	—	33	3	36	—
Satley	4	12	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	1
Totals	90	285	7	3	75	5	11	63	16	78	12

The possibility of two extension to the mains water supply to several isolated properties in the Lanchester Parish were investigated but owing to the distance and the small number of properties involved the scheme unfortunately proved to be uneconomical at the present time.

## (ii) Drainage and Sewage Disposal

### (a) Langley Park

The relaying of the length of main outfall sewer in this village was completed during 1967 and the remainder of the scheme covering enlargements and improvements to the sewage works is deferred until the extent of future development is determined.

### (b) Quebec

A new sewer has been laid and a pumping station erected but owing to certain pumphouse difficulties it is not yet operational. The Council has now considered the Consultant's report and the station is to be reconstructed.

### (c) Lanchester

The reconstruction of the sewage works and the sewer extensions to new estates in Lanchester Village which were completed in 1968, continue to function satisfactorily.

(d) The following properties have been provided with a new system of drainage complete with septic tank and filters:

Square House Cottages, Lanchester;  
Red House Farm, Waskerley;  
High Knitsley Farm, Consett;  
Rowley Farm, Castleside,  
Field House Farm, Satley;  
Rare Dean Farm, Cornsay.

A total of six houses were converted from conservancy to water carriage and the revised figures, taking into consideration the erection of new houses and the closing and demolition of unfit houses, are as follows:

Water Closets	..	..	5,074
Ash Closets	..	..	53
Ash-pit Privies	..	..	45

## (iv) Atmospheric Pollution

(a) Atmospheric pollution in this area is mainly from the domestic chimney but there is an improvement as a result of modernisation to the existing houses. All new houses in the area are fitted with appliances approved for burning smokeless fuels.

One complaint of a smoke nuisance from a domestic chimney was received during the year and following an investigation the cause was abated.

### (b) Clean Air Act, 1956

Section 3—No applications were received under this section of the Act.

Section 10—No plans were submitted for approval under this section.

#### (v) Prevention of Damage by Pests

Rodent control continues to be a constant problem and every effort is made to deal with reported infestations expeditiously. A warfarin bait is used for the treatment of most infestations and only when a heavy infestation is found is an 'acute' poison used.

The rodent operator continues to use the small motor van enabling him to undertake a larger volume of work in much less travelling time.

Inspections and revisits totalled 1,357 involving 175 infestations, and this included 664 properties which were visited primarily for some other purpose (see table below for details). Likely sources of infestations such as refuse tips and sewage works are given regular routine visits in order to minimise infestations.

#### INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	168	8
Number infested by:		
(i) Rats .. .. .	87	8
(ii) Mice .. .. .	33	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .. .. .	616	48
Number infected by:		
(i) Rats .. .. .	36	3
(ii) Mice .. .. .	8	—

The practice of carrying out the recommended twice-yearly sewer treatment programme was continued during the year. Ten separate sewer system treatments were carried out with a result that of the 204 manholes baited 47 showed complete takes of poison bait and 76 part takes.

The County No. 2 Area Liason Committee meetings on prevention of damage by pests were attended during the year to hear valuable talks on rodent and pest control.

#### (vi) Disinfestation Surveys and Treatment

The practice of inspecting the furnishings of prospective Council house tenants was continued during the year and a total of 94 visits were made in this connection.

On inspection the tenants of five Council houses were ordered to keep their houses in a more cleanly state.

Nine premises were treated with an insecticide following complaints of flies, beetles or other insects. Two wasp infestations were also dealt with during the year.



**(vii) Noise Abatement**

Two complaints of noise were dealt with during the year; one in connection with the operation of a portable generator at a factory during the night shift and the other concerning barking dogs. Following interviews with the respective owners both nuisances were abated.

**(viii) Refuse Removal and Disposal**

The vehicle replacement programme was completed during the year when the Council took delivery of two "Pakamatic" collection vehicles. There are now three vehicles in operations in place of the original four "fore and aft" tippers and the labour force has been reduced by two workmen making a total of thirteen. The service is now operating very satisfactorily and the steady increase in new houses within the area has been absorbed into the collection rounds without any difficulty.

A much higher standard of control tipping is maintained on the five tipping sites within the area as the mechanical shovel makes regular visits to carry out the necessary levelling and covering operations. One refuse tip was soiled and reseeded during the year and it will in future be used as an extension to the existing playing fields. In order to meet the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act and provide places within the area where residents may dispose of rubbish, etc., the Council have allowed three existing tip sites to be used for this purpose. However, in spite of these facilities there still exists a considerable amount of unauthorised dumping on the roadside and vacant sites and in an effort to prevent this practice the Council through the media of the press have appealed to residents for their co-operation and pointed out that the collection staff would upon request remove the larger articles of household effects.

No further extensions were made to the Paper Sack Scheme as a result of the Government's restrictions on expenditure but it is anticipated that the scheme will be extended some-time in 1969. Experiments took place during the year with the use of polythene bags within the existing sack holders but unfortunately a number of complaints were received of their unsuitability and therefore further tests were withheld. At the end of the year a total of 2,524 houses were operating the paper sack scheme which represents approximately 50% of the dwellings within the district.

**(xi) Swimming Baths**

**LANCHESTER C.E. (CONTROLLED) SCHOOL**

The swimming baths at this school continued to operate during the year. No samples of water were taken at the swimming baths at this school by this department as regular samples are obtained by the County Health Department.

**(x) Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

One new application for a licence under this Act was received and approved during the year. This together with three renewals makes a total of four premises registered under this Act. When a report is required on any premises an arrangement exists whereby a local veterinary practitioner makes an inspection.

**(xi) Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964**

Two new applications for registration under this Act and eight renewals were received and approved during the year; six of which are itinerant collectors.

**(xii) Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

One site licence was issued during the year in respect of a single holiday caravan. Six other site licences are in operation, four in respect of single residential caravans, one in respect of a 'short stay' caravan park with a maximum of 10 caravans and the other as a holiday caravan club operating thirty caravans.

**(b) Housing, Factories, Offices, etc.**

**(i) General**

In the twelve months ended the 31st December, fifty-seven new houses were erected by private enterprise in the following areas:

					<i>Private</i>
Castleside	..	..	..		11
Lanchester	..	..	..		44
Satley	..	..	..		1
Esh	..	..	..		1
					<hr/> 57 <hr/>

**(ii) Discretionary Grants**

A total of 20 applications in respect of 22 houses, mainly from owner-occupiers, were received during the year. This shows an increase of eight on the previous year. Eleven dwellings were improved and a total of £2,831 paid to the respective owners, making an average of £257 per house.

**(iii) Standard Grants**

During the year there were 33 applications in respect of 33 houses, an increase of 1 on the previous year. Twenty-five dwellings were improved and a total of £2,582 paid to the respective owners making an average of £103 per house.

The amenities provided were as follows:

					<i>Number Provided</i>
(a) Fixed Bath	..	..	..		14
(b) Wash hand basin	..	..			20
(c) Hot water supply	..	..			13
(d) Water Closet—within dwelling	..				25
(e) Foodstore	..	..	..		9

The tables below gives the progressive position as at the 31st December, 1968.

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	Number of		Number of Withdrawals		Number of Applications Rejected		Number of Houses	
	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	Completed	Incompleted
1952	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
1953	6	7	1	1	—	—	3	8
1954	36	55	5	10	—	—	17	36
1955	32	33	6	6	2	2	41	20
1956	28	28	4	4	1	1	24	19
1957	25	33	6	13	—	—	21	18
1958	19	47	8	8	1	1	16	40
1959	42	57	3	3	—	—	54	40
1960	47	88	8	9	2	2	47	70
1961	22	22	6	6	1	1	23	62
1962	32	32	2	2	—	—	40	52
1963	34	43	3	3	—	—	28	64
1964	29	40	2	2	—	—	47	55
1965	22	22	—	—	—	—	34	43
1966	23	34	1	1	1	1	12	63
1967	12	13	—	—	1	1	29	46
1968	20	22	10	10	—	—	11	47
Totals	434	581	65	78	9	9	447	—

### STANDARD GRANTS

1959	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1960	8	8	1	1	—	—	3	5
1961	5	5	2	2	—	—	4	4
1962	4	4	2	2	—	—	3	3
1963	8	8	—	—	—	—	7	4
1964	10	10	1	1	—	—	10	3
1965	16	16	—	—	—	—	8	11
1966	24	24	—	—	1	1	19	15
1967	32	25	—	—	1	1	33	16
1968	33	33	3	3	—	—	25	21
Totals	141	144	9	9	2	2	112	—

#### (iv) Improvement Areas

Due to the decline within the coal industry a number of houses within the colliery rows at Langley Park were being vacated and the National Coal Board's policy was to dispose of these houses as they became empty. Following a report, the Council felt that an area, comprising of some ninety-three of these houses could with the provision of modern amenities and certain environmental improvements, be transformed into attractive places of residence. Meetings and discussions were therefore arranged with Local Ministry and Planning Officials and a scheme to purchase and revitalise this area was prepared for the Council's consideration. The Council being sympathetic towards such a scheme are anxious to proceed provided it is economically sound and to this end now await the passing of the Housing Bill so as to obtain the proposed higher grants and make the scheme a success.



(v) **Closures and Demolitions**

(a) **HAMSTEELS VILLAGE**

The effect of the Closing Orders made in 1965 against the sixty-four houses in this village continued during the year and at 31st December, 1968, twenty-nine houses had been vacated.

One compensation payment of £96 was made during the year.

(b) During the course of the year the following sixty-three properties were closed or demolished:

			<i>Number of Houses</i>	
			<i>Closed</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
Cornsay House Farm, Cornsay.	..	..	—	1
2-43 West Terrace, Burnhope	..	..	—	42
2 Commercial Street, Consay Colliery	..	..	1	—
Ivy Cottage, Knitsley	..	..	—	1
1 & 2 Black Horse Cottage, Cornsay	..	..	2	—
Rose Cottage, Esh Winning	..	..	1	—
New House Farm Cottage, Lanchester	..	..	—	1
1-3, 5-15, Railway Terrace, Esh Winning	..	..	14	—
			<hr/> 18	<hr/> 45

The Council's unfit housing programme continued to make steady progress during the year and at 31st December, 1968 231 houses could be regarded as being unfit compared with 300 at this time last year.

(vi) **Back to Back Houses**

There are now only two back-to-back houses in the area and these are at present formally closed.

(vii) **Factories**

(a) **GENERAL**

Of the 58 factories in the area only 8 are of any size, the remainder being small units employing very few staff. Details of the various trades are as follows:

<i>Trade</i>	<i>With Power</i>	<i>Without Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agricultural Traders	2	—	2
Bakeries	1	—	1
Blacksmiths	1	1	2
Boot Repairers	2	—	2
Brick Works	2	—	2
Builders' Yards	3	4	7
Building Operations	3	—	3
Caravan Manufacturers	1	—	1
Cosmetic Manufacturers	1	—	1
Engineering Works	3	—	3
Furniture Manufacturers	1	—	1
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2	—	2
Joinery Works and Joiners	2	—	2
Scrap Yards	3	—	3
Motor Repairers	15	—	15
Painters and Decorators	1	1	2
Radio Repairers	2	—	2
Sawmills	1	—	1
Sausage Makers	7	—	7
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 59

A total of 20 visits were made to factories in which persons were employed and details are given below:

### 1. INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	6	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	50	14	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	3	—	—	—
Total ..	59	20	3	—

### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	4	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6	5	—	1	—

(b) **OUTWORKERS**

Nine persons were notified by other Authorities as outworkers engaged in the garment industry.

(viii) **General Inspections**

The following is a summary of inspections made and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:

					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Informal Notices served</i>	<i>Number of Statutory Notices served</i>
Housing:							
Public Health and Housing Acts	..	..			443	81	1
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	226	—	—
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:							
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Defective	..	..	..	..	36	13	—
Drainage	..	..	..	..	106	34	—
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	24	6	—
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	158	67	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	7	1	—
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	..	365	29	—
Tents, Vans, Caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	17	—	—
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	20	3	—
Keeping Animals	..	..	..	..	9	3	—
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	3	2	—
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	..	..	..	..	664	—	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	234	7	—
Litter Act	..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	51	12	—
I.D. investigations	..	..	..	..	146	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963					142	17	—
Total	..	..			2,645	273	1

(ix) **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

During the year one new shop premise and two catering establishments were registered and one office and a shop ceased to operate. The register at the end of the year totalled 80 registered premises; 13 offices, 57 shops and 10 catering establishments open to the public, as compared with 14 offices, 57 shops and 8 catering establishment open to the public, at the 31st December, 1967.

A total of 230 persons, 71 males and 159 females are employed in registered premises giving a average of 2.8 persons per workplace. No cases of over-crowding were encountered during the year.

A total of 80 general inspections and 142 visits were made to premises coming within the scope of the Act and it was not found necessary to take any formal action during the year under review. Where necessary informal letters were sent to occupiers outlining the provisions of the Act which were not being complied with.

No applications for exemption under the Act were received during the year.

Five non-fatal accidents were reported during the year, three in connection with the delivery of beer barrels to public houses, one in regard to a self inflicted accident in a butchers shop and the other in respect of a fall from a ladder in a shop. The latter case showed partial negligence on the part of the employers and the Council after considering the report decided that the firm concerned be sent a letter of warning.

### (c) Inspections and Supervision of Food

#### (i) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

##### (a) GENERAL

Regular inspections were made to food premises during the year and as a result of this periodical supervision a reasonable standard of food hygiene is maintained in all food premises. Where necessary informal letters were sent to occupiers outlining the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 which were not being complied with.

The following gives details of premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

Ice-cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	2
Sausage Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Fried Fish	..	..	..	6
Bakehouses	..	..	..	1
Catering, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	7
General Dealers	..	..	..	47
Confectioners	..	..	..	10
Greengrocers	..	..	..	2
Retail Meat	..	..	..	10
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	33
School Kitchens	..	..	..	3
Hospital and Institution Kitchens	..	..	..	4
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	<u>130</u>

All the above premises have a wash-hand basin with the supply of hot and cold water, soap, towels and nail-brushes for use of persons handling food and there is also a sink or other facilities for the washing of food and equipment.

##### (b) FOOD SAMPLING

Three routine samples of cooked meat products were taken during the summer months from retail shops and upon bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

(c) Two complaints of foodstuffs were received during the year, both with regard to foods affected by mould growth. Each complaint was referred to the County Analyst for his observations and following this it was decided that there was not sufficient evidence for any successful prosecution but a warning was given in each case to the suppliers.

(d) The following premises are registered under the Act as being concerned with the manufacture, storage and sale of food:

Ice-cream Manufacturers .. .. .	2
Ice-cream Storage and Sale .. .. .	35
Sausage, Potted Meat and Preserved Food Manufacturers .. .. .	7
Fried Fish .. .. .	6
	<hr/> 50 <hr/>

(e) MILK SAMPLING

During the year 61 samples of milk were taken by the County Health Department from retailers operating in the District and all, except one pasteurised, proved to be satisfactory.

	No. of Samples Taken	TEST RESULTS									
		M.B.		Phos.		Turb.		Bio.		Anti-Bio	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Untreated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	47	46	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised —	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—

There were no samples of milk positive to *Brucella Abortus*.

(ii) Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

There are no markets in this area and the number of delivery vehicle firms operating such vehicles is 16, all of which have received inspections during the year and where necessary informal letters informing operators of any contravention under this Act, were sent.

(iii) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations, 1959 and 1963

Two establishment manufacture ice-cream which is sold exclusively through their retail business. During the year the following samples of ice-cream were obtained.

Number of Samples	Grade			
	1	2.	3	4
8	7	—	1	—

(v) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid eggs have been submitted to the laboratory for the Alpha-Amylase test.



(vi) **Meat and Other Foods**

(a) **SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the area as follows:

Mr. J. Nicholson, Front Street, Lancaster.

Mr. H. Crinnion, Front Street, Lancaster.

Messrs. T. A. Coates & Sons, Rear Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery.

The Procurator, Ushaw College Home Farm, Ushaw, Nr. Durham.

Due to the distance, it is not always practicable to be present at the time of slaughter but it was again possible to maintain 100% meat inspection. All carcasses and offal of animals slaughtered for human consumption are not removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and marked with the official stamp. Condemned meat, which totalled 9 cwt and 45 lbs was stained and disposed of under our supervision. The table below gives details of carcasses inspected.

**Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. ..	475	50	3	1,147	105	—
Number inspected .. ..	475	50	3	1,147	105	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	65	4	—	18	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	13.68	8.00	33.33	1.65	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to re- frigeration .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

As no serious difficulty exists with regard to times of slaughter the powers available under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 have not been exercised.

(b) THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

There were eleven slaughtermen holding licences at 31st December, 1968.

(c) The flooding which took place in Lanchester Village in December necessitated an inspection of the foodstuffs in all food premises affected by floodwater. A considerable amount of foodstuff was found to be contaminated. Arrangements were made for its disposal under our supervision and a certificate of condemnation was issued for all items affected.

The total amount of foodstuffs affected was approximately 73 cwt.

Other foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption are listed below:

Apricots	..	..	..	..	5 tins
Baked Beans	..	..	..	..	26 "
Beans	..	..	..	..	3 "
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	3 "
Chicken and Ham Roll	..	..	..	..	2 "
Cod Fillets	..	..	..	..	8 st.
Carrots	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Fruit Cocktail	..	..	..	..	13 "
Grapefruit	..	..	..	..	14 "
Ham	..	..	..	..	19 "
Macaroni and Cheese	..	..	..	..	3 "
Oranges	..	..	..	..	9 "
Peaches	..	..	..	..	21 "
Pears	..	..	..	..	31 "
Peas	..	..	..	..	16 "
Pork	..	..	..	..	34 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	9 "
Roly-Poly	..	..	..	..	4 "
Soups (various)	..	..	..	..	19 "
Steak	..	..	..	..	10 "
Sausages	..	..	..	..	11 "
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	2 "
Strawberries	..	..	..	..	13 "
Sauce	..	..	..	..	15 jars
Tomatoe Juice	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Tongue	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	11 tins
Vegetable Salad	..	..	..	..	2 "

(d) Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and Other Diseases

There was a decrease in the number of confirmed cases in the year—there being 151 as compared with 474 in 1967.

For an analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases, see Appendix 'B'.

During the year, all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Highfield Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

**Laboratory Facilities**

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

This public health service is free within the National Health Service and is designed to assist all concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection.

Specimens may be submitted by doctors, veterinarians, dentists, persons acting on behalf of medical officers of health, such as public health inspectors and health visitors, or by representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons.

Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings, (a) medical specimens and, (b) sanitary specimens from local or food authorities or, by arrangements, from commercial undertakings.

The following vaccine and antisera are used by the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle.

Gamma Globulin	..	..	..	..	Issued to individual doctors			
Antivaccinal Gamma Globulin	..	..	..	..	"	"	"	"
Rabies vaccine and antiserum	..	..	..	..	"	"	"	"
Typhus vaccine	..	..	..	..	"	"	"	"

#### Note

Therapeutic sera and anti toxins are not issued but may be obtained from certain hospitals.

Diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tetanus vaccines may be obtained through the local health authority.

From May, 1968 measles vaccine is also obtainable from the local health authority.

TAB and other vaccines may be obtained from retail pharmaceutical chemists.

Yellow fever vaccination is done only at centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the local centre being at the Central School Clinic, 12-18 City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1—Telephone Newcastle 35609.

There is one known paratyphoid carrier in the district.

The number of specimens sent for examination during the past ten years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Specimens Submitted</i>			<i>Positive</i>
1959	..	..	69	43
1960	..	..	54	22
1961	..	..	12	2
1962	..	..	32	10
1963	..	..	39	10
1964	..	..	29	5
1965	..	..	36	13
1966	..	..	155	70
1967	..	..	193	62
1968	..	..	169	60



The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the health department and the medical practitioners in the area for examination during the year:

	Number of Specimens Submitted	Positive
<b>Blood (Serological Examinations)</b>	—	—
(a) Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—
(b) Other Organisms .. .. .	—	—
<b>Faeces</b> .. .. .	168	—
(a) Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—
(b) Dysentery .. .. .	—	48
(c) Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	11
(d) Other Organisms .. .. .	—	—
<b>Urine</b>		
(a) Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—
(b) Other Organisms .. .. .	—	—
<b>Swabs (Ear Nasal, Throat, Sewer and River)</b> ..		
(a) Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci .. .. .	—	—
(c) Paratyphoid .. .. .	—	—
<b>Sputum for Tuberculosis</b> .. .. .	1	1
<b>Totals</b> .. .. .	169	60

#### Notifiable Diseases reported during the Year, 1968

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified	Total No. of Cases Confirmed	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	9	9	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Measles .. .. .	83	83	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	20	19	1	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	8	8	—	17
Food Poisoning .. .. .	17	6	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice .. .. .	20	20	—	—
	161	149	1	17

#### Scarlet Fever

There were 9 cases notified as compared with 14 last year. The infection was mild in type and no cases admitted were to hospital.

#### Measles

There were 83 cases of measles notified as compared with 383 in the previous year. This conforms to the usual pattern of two yearly epidemic. No cases were treated in hospital and there were no deaths.

The Minister of Health asked local health authorities to make arrangements for the introduction of measles vaccination in their areas from the beginning of May, 1968. It was the Minister's intention that vaccination should be offered to all children who had not already had measles and were between the ages of 1 year and 15 years, but in the first 3 months vaccination was to be offered to children between their 4th and 7th birthdays and to children attending day nurseries and nursery schools, between their 1st and 7th birthdays.

During the Summer term a scheme for measles vaccination was carried out in the infant schools in the district and in the Autumn term vaccination was carried out in the junior schools.

Details of the numbers involved in each school is shown on the following tables:

#### MEASLES VACCINATION SCHOOL SCHEME—1968 LANCHESTER R.D.

Infant Schools	No. of children in 4-7 Age Group	No. Eligible for vaccination	No. Vaccinated	Absent	Not Vaccinated for Medical Reasons
Lanchester E.P. ....	120	22	19	1	2
Lanchester R.C. ....	25	3	3	—	—
Burnhope Co. ....	41	19	17	2	—
Langley Park Co. ....	95	29	22	4	3
Castleside Co. ....	49	2	2	—	—
Satley Co. ....	1	—	—	—	—
Cornsay Colliery Co. ....	18	2	2	—	—
Esh R.C. ....	27	11	11	11	—
Esh C. of E. ....	14	5	5	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

#### Whooping Cough

There were 4 cases notified as compared with 20 in the previous year. There were no admissions to hospital and no deaths. Whooping Cough can still be a dangerous disease in infancy and every effort should be made to protect the infant from infection by:

- (a) commencing immunisation early, at 2-3 month and
- (b) ensuring that all other children in the family are fully protected, not only by a full course of immunisation in infancy but also by a booster dose at 18 months.

#### Food Poisoning

Seventeen cases of food poisoning were notified and 6 confirmed. Five of these cases were due to infection with salmonella typhimurium and of these, 3 cases occurred in a family outbreak (a mother and two small children): the infected organism was of phage type 1 Var. 5. One isolated case was in a boy aged 17 years where the organism was of phage type 1. The remaining case infected by salmonella typhimurium was a child aged 6 living on a farm. The source of infection was proved to be a calf and the infected organism was phage type U20.

One other case of food poisoning was due to salmonella dublin in a man aged 23 years working on the same farm where the 6 year old child lived who was infected. In this case also the infection was found to be contracted from a calf.

### Dysentery

Twenty cases of dysentery were notified and 19 confirmed. An outbreak of dysentery occurred in one of the schools in the area during the summer term. The infection was due to shigella sonnei and was of a mild type. All the infected children were excluded from school until proved free from infection.

It was necessary to exclude one school meals attendant from work.

### Poliomyelitis

For the seventh year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis. Nevertheless this record can only be maintained by keeping the vaccination rate high, particularly among young children. The oral vaccine has made vaccination so easy that it should be possible to have all infants vaccinated.

Vaccination against this disease continued during the year and the numbers vaccinated were as follows:

Number of persons who have received a full course of oral vaccine	..	191
Number of persons who have received a booster dose of oral vaccine		111

These figures include those vaccinated by the general medical practitioners in their surgeries.

### Diphtheria

No cases of this disease were notified. The last case in the district occurred in 1949 and the last death in 1944. Nevertheless this position has been achieved by immunisation and in order to maintain protection against the disease, it is important for all children to be immunised in infancy and for booster doses to be given at the age of 18 months and 5 years.

The total number (all age groups) immunised during the year was as follows:

Primary Injections	..	..	134
Boosters	..	..	182

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and number of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows:

Year	Number of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths from Diphtheria
1934	63	1.9	8
1935	48	1.4	10
1936	66	2.5	5
1937	91	5.8	12
1938	60	3.8	4
1939	7	0.45	—
1940	5	0.33	—
1941	12	0.8	—
1942	10	0.7	—
1943	14	0.96	—
1944	11	0.8	1
1945	3	0.2	—
1946	5	0.3	—
1947	1	0.06	—
1948	—	0.00	—
1949	1	0.06	—
to 1968	None Confirmed	—	—

### Infective Jaundice

Infective jaundice became notifiable in June and the number of cases notified at the end of the year was 20.

### Smallpox

The number of infants under 2 years vaccinated during the year was 81.

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in various age groups carried out during the year:

<i>Age</i>		<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Revaccinations</i>
Under 1 year	.. ..	5	—
1 year	.. ..	76	—
2-4 years	.. ..	13	—
5-15 years	.. ..	6	3
16 and over	.. ..	—	—
		<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>

### Tuberculosis

There were 2 cases of tuberculosis notified compared with 3 in the previous year.

## Statistics

(a) Number of new cases notified since  
1st January, 1968:

					<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Females	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
Totals	..	..	..	..	—	2	2

(b) Number of deaths Registered:

Males	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Females	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Totals	..	..	..	..	1	—	1

(c) Number of cases on Tuberculosis  
Register at the 31st December, 1968:

Males	..	..	..	..	39	16	55
Females	..	..	..	..	30	23	53
Totals	..	..	..	..	69	39	108

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:

Age	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
46—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	—		2		1		—	
	—		2		1		—	



Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 20 years:

Year	Number of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13
1952	18	1.182	3	0.19
1953	14	0.921	2	0.13
1954	12	0.788	1	0.06
1955	13	0.865	—	—
1956	9	0.599	2	0.13
1957	5	0.332	1	0.06
1958	4	0.265	1	0.06
1959	7	0.462	5	0.33
1960	2	0.131	3	0.19
1961	4	0.274	1	0.08
1962	5	0.342	1	0.068
1963	5	0.347	—	—
1964	4	0.277	3	0.208
1965	1	0.068	1	0.068
1966	4	0.271	3	0.203
1967	3	0.201	3	0.201
1968	2	0.133	1	0.067

#### **Tuberculosis Services in the Area**

(i) At the chest clinic there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

(ii) Those needing hospital treatment are admitted to Maiden Law Hospital and the few needing thoracic surgery are transferred to Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

(iii) The vaccination of 11 year old school children and young adults with B.C.G. was carried out in the schools during the month of November. Altogether 195 children and young adults attending four schools and an adult training centre were tuberculin tested and 158 were given B.C.G. vaccine. All positive reactors who had not previously received B.C.G. vaccination were referred to the chest clinic. (See details overleaf).

**B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOL CHILDREN  
—LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT  
NOVEMBER, 1968**

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Tests (a) (b)		(4) Positive Reactors (a) (b)		(5) Negative Reactors given B.C.G. (a) (b)		(6) No. absent at time of Reading	(7) Neg. Reactors not Vaccinated for Medical Reasons
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Lanchester Secondary	31	28	90.32	Nil.	Nil.	26	92.86	1	1
Langley Park Secondary	37	34	91.89	3	8.82	29	85.29	2	Nil.
Lanchester St. Bedes Grammar/Technical	128	108	84.38	6	5.56	89	82.41	7	6
TOTALS ....	196	170	86.74	9	5.29	144	84.71	10	7

  

Ushaw College ....	20	19	95.00	3	15.79	14	73.68	Nil.	2
Adult Training Centre	11	6	54.55	6	100.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTALS ....	31	25	80.65	9	36.00	14	56.00	Nil.	2

NOTES: Column 3(b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.  
The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used.  
B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1 ml. intrademally. It will be  
noted that 5.29% of those given Tuberculin test were found  
to be positive as compared with 18.40% in 1967, 6.82% in  
1966, 13.07% in 1965, 5.15% in 1964, 5.5% in 1963, 12.35%  
in 1962, 27.54% in 1961 and 35.11% in Nov. 1960.  
19 Consents were received from Children who had previously  
been vaccinated with B.C.G. All were given skin tests and  
all were found to be positive reactors except two.

The scheme for the tuberculin testing of school entrants, started in 1963, was continued during the year. A tuberculin test is included as part of the first medical examination at school, the test being carried out by the health visitor a week before it is read by the school medical officer at the medical examination. Positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation and contacts of all tuberculosis positive cases are investigated.

## B. Local Health Authority Services

### (a) Clinics

#### (i) Family Planning

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesday mornings and in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, East Stanley on Wednesdays from 7.0—9.0 p.m. each week.

#### (ii) Maternity and Child Welfare

Clinics for the above are held as follows:

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, LANGLEY PARK—alternate Thursday afternoons.

COMMUNITY CENTRE, LANCHESTER—Monday afternoons

LANGLEY PARISH HALL, BURNHOPE—alternate Thursday mornings

The CLINIC, 10 WOOD VIEW, ESH WINNING—alternate Wednesdays

#### (iii) Immunisation and Vaccination

This has been carried out at:

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area;

(b) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with the consent forms for smallpox vaccination; diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years and 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

### SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following is the schedule of Vaccinations and Immunisations in use in the county.

In general, at County Clinics, children will receive the various protective immunisations and vaccinations according to the following schedule:

Age				Vaccine
4 months	..	..	..	Triple (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) and poliomyelitis (1st)
6 months	..	..	..	Triple (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) and poliomyelitis (2nd)
12 months	..	..	..	Triple (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) and poliomyelitis (3rd)
13 month	..	..	..	Measles
14—24 months	..	..	..	Smallpox
4 years	..	..	..	Diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis booster. Smallpox re-vaccination.

#### Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1968

Measles	Smallpox		†		†		†		Poliomyelitis		B.C.G.
			Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Tetanus		Primary	Booster	
Vac-cinated	Vac-cinated	Re-Vac-cinated	Primary	Boo-ster	Primary	Boo-ster	Primary	Boo-ster	3 doses of Oral Vacc.	4th	Vac-cination
225	100	3	134	182	124	116	145	190	191	111	158

† Either in single or in combination.



## (b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Service

### (i) Midwifery

During the year 209 live and still births were assigned to the area. 75 per cent occurred in hospital and 25 per cent at home; three of these were in the presence of a doctor. There were five still births, no deaths in the first week of life and no maternal deaths.

There is one County Midwife who owns a car and is authorised to use it in the course of her official duties.

All midwives are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. 69 per cent of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air and 68 per cent were given pethidine.

### (ii) Domiciliary Nursing

A total of 4,048 home visits were made by the domiciliary nurses during the year, 2,596 (64 per cent) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years.

The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 years	5—65 years	65+ years	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Injectations only	Others
New Cases	2	54	77	98	28	—	7	—	—	—
Visits	9	2,596	846	2,780	362	—	279	—	1,441	30

### (c) Health Visitor Service

There are two full time health visitors in the Lanchester Rural District: the following domiciliary visits being made during the year;:

Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	3,980
Tuberculosis	..	..	49
Mental Subnormal	..	..	34
Schools	..	..	119
General Health	..	..	158
Aged People	..	..	157

### (d) Ambulance Service

The needs of the Rural District are served jointly by the County Ambulance Service depots situated at Villa Real and East Street, Stanley, both of which now provide a 24 hour service. These depots function under the supervision of the Central Control at Durham and all vehicles are equipped with radio.

Details of the establishment of personnel and vehicles at each being as follows:

		Consett	Stanley
Driver Attendants	..	16	19
Ambulances	..	6	7

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by both depots during the year 1968 but it is not possible to indicate the proportion relating to patients residing in the Rural District. It should be noted that other depots, particularly Durham, are frequently involved in moving cases into or out of the area.

Depot	Journeys	Patients Carried			Mileage Covered
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
Consett .. ..	4,433	3,008	18,217	21,225	144,325
Stanley .. ..	5,105	2,182	20,241	22,423	151,356

#### (e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January, 1968, 128 cases in the district were being served by a Home Help. There were 48 new cases during the year and of the 176 who received the service 172 (99%) were chronic sick, aged or infirm. At the end of the year there were 135 cases in the area, 41 cases having been terminated during the year.

#### (f) Mental Health Service

##### *Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children.*

The Villa Real Centre at Consett has continued to be used for mentally subnormal children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, Twenty five males up to the age of 16 years and seventeen females under 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to the Centre. The Education Department arrange for the provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils and for transport to and from the Centre.

##### *Lanchester Adult Training Centre*

This Centre which was opened in 1962 continues to operate very successfully. At the end of the year there were 29 residents and 36 day trainees and this included 16 females.

#### (g) Local Health Authority Accommodation

Admission of those needing care and attention to local health authority hostels is arranged directly with the County Health Department, but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctor to the local health department.

During the year 5 people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:

Stansfield House, Stanley ..	..	..	1
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester ..	..	..	1
Lynwood House, Lanchester ..	..	..	1
Lowland House, Brandon ..	..	..	1
Glenroyde House, Consett ..	..	..	1

**(h) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee**

This local committee for the area (Stanley, Consett and Lanchester) helps to co-ordinate voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services. It links up with the Central Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer.

**(i) Services for the Aged**

*Meals on Wheels Service*

This service, first started in 1966, continues to operate very successfully under the Womens' Royal Voluntary Service. Twelve meals are delivered twice weekly to old people in Lanchester village.

*Luncheon Club*

The Luncheon Club, first started in 1965, in Langley Park continues to run successfully. Twenty meals are served twice weekly.

*Chiropody Service*

The mobile chiropody clinic of the Durham County Council now visits Lanchester village, Langley Park and Burnhope. The service is for women of 60 years and over and men 65 years and over. Appointments are arranged through the Area Health Office, Tantobie, Newcastle upon Tyne.

### C. Hospital Services and General Medical Practitioner Service

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

#### Maiden Law Hospital

The 114 beds at this hospital are allocated as follows:

Physical Medicine	..	..	..	12
Chest	..	..	..	102
				<hr/>
				114
				<hr/>

#### Lee Hill Hospital

This hospital, with a complement of 301 beds (56 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:

Psychiatric	..	..	..	..	44
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	..	210
Part III Accommodation			..	..	56
					<hr/>
					301
					<hr/>

#### Shotley Bridge Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all the Specialities exist at this hospital. The 536 beds are allocated as follows:

Surgical	..	..	..	..	104
Medical	..	..	..	..	100
Gynaecological	..	..	..	..	42
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	78
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	2
Urology	..	..	..	..	52
Thoracic Surgery	..	..	..	..	108
Plastic Surgery	..	..	..	..	46
Cardiology	..	..	..	..	4
					<hr/>
					536
					<hr/>

#### Richard Murray Hospital

Maternity	..	..	..	..	28
Special Care Baby Cots	..	..	..	..	12
					<hr/>
Total	..				40
					<hr/>

#### South Moor Hospital

Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	22
General Surgery		..	..	..	16
					<hr/>
Total	..				38
					<hr/>

(A large number of General Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological cases from the Langley Park area also drain to Dryburn Hospital).

### Chest Clinic, Shotley Bridge General Hospital

This clinic provides a full chest clinic service, including B.C.G. and resettlement sessions as follows:

Tuesday	..	..	9.15 a.m.	Contacts of known cases.
			1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Male).
Wednesday	..	..	9.15 a.m.	Males.
			1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Female).
Friday	..	..	9.15 a.m.	Females
			2.00 p.m.	Children up to 16 years and B.C.G. vaccination X-ray session (expectant mothers).

Public mass X-ray sessions are held as follows:

Wednesday	..	..	..	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.
Friday	..	..	..	5.00 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

The sessions are available for members of the public to attend without reference to their doctor first.

### Veneral Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Rural Area as follows:

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Males and Females:

Monday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
				2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon
				2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon
				2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Friday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon.

### Executive Committee, Durham

This committee controls the service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946.



# APPENDIX 'A'

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Peri-Natal Deaths	Peri-Natal Death Rate	Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified									
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Tuber- culosis	Jaundice
1938	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	—	33	—	9	—	8	—	—	8	—
1939	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	28	—	—	3	30	3	7	—	—	—	—	12	—
1940	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	54	35	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	—
1941	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	133	16	22	12	—	—	1	—	7	—
1942	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	23	37	9	10	—	—	—	—	9	—
1943	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	96	37	6	14	—	—	—	—	5	—
1944	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	63	21	9	11	—	—	—	—	10	—
1945	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	76	6	14	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
1946	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	153	11	25	5	—	—	—	—	10	—
1947	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	181	46	40	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
1948	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	—	—	184	90	67	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1949	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	—	—	244	59	42	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
1950	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	—	—	222	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1951	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	—	—	288	15	53	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1952	15,220	171	11.23	245	16.09	10	40.81	—	—	134	44	75	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1953	15,210	213	13.95	248	16.24	6	24.5	—	—	63	24	52	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1954	15,100	185	12.25	220	14.57	8	36.36	—	—	244	12	69	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
1955	15,020	165	10.98	243	16.17	7	28.8	—	—	203	7	63	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1956	15,040	164	10.90	248	16.49	2	8.03	—	—	24	20	20	72	—	—	—	—	4	—
1957	15,060	142	9.43	212	14.08	8	37.74	—	—	402	26	30	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1958	15,090	189	12.53	253	16.77	7	27.67	—	—	7	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1959	15,160	211	13.91	213	14.04	10	46.9	—	—	210	17	84	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1960	15,230	207	13.59	223	14.64	7	31.39	6	28.03	170	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	14,600	231	15.82	245	16.77	5	20.41	9	26.54	291	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	14,620	251	17.16	241	16.48	4	16.6	3	28.11	99	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	14,580	270	18.51	238	16.32	6	25.21	10	12.45	330	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	14,440	221	15.30	252	17.45	5	19.84	7	40.65	20	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	14,620	249	17.03	227	15.53	2	8.81	8	27.23	150	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	14,710	225	15.29	218	14.81	8	36.7	8	30.04	98	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	14,900	237	15.90	253	17.04	4	15.81	3	36.36	383	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	15,020	241	16.05	209	13.91	1	4.78	5	23.36	83	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# Analysis of the Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups for 1968

Name of Disease	Under one Year		1		2		3		4		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and over		Totals		
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	2	11	11	11	11	11	15	15	10	10	9	9	20	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	4	2	14	11	13	13	17	17	16	16	15	15	40	40	16	16	5	5	3	2	6	3	8	8	163	151	—

# APPENDIX 'C'

Location of Sewage Disposal Works (All Tank and Filter Type)	Area Drained	No. of Properties Draining to Works		Estimated Population
		Houses	Buildings	
Lanchester	Lanchester, Maiden Law and approx. half of Burnhope	1,244 174	16 —	3,727 605
Burnhope	Approx. half Burnhope	318	12	1,132
Peartree	Peartree	25	—	89
Holmside	Holmside	41	—	109
Langley Park	Langley Park, Hill Top, and Esh Village, part by gravitation, part by pumping	1,523	30	5,923
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. and Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Cornsay Colliery, Hamsteels New Estate. Hamsteels, Esh Colliery.	564	9	1,890
Hedleyhill Pit	Hedleyhill	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	East Hedleyhope	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Hedleyhope Colliery	1	—	3
Cornsay Village	Cornsay Village	17	—	51
Quebec	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	85	4	299
Hollinside	Hollinside	21	—	78
Malton	Malton Colliery	11	2	38
Satley	Satley	46	2	151
Castleside	Western half of Castleside, Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	187	5	641









